Seoul, a multicultural city, where local and international residents share everything

Dagachi (multiple values; togetherness)

Seoul Master Plan

Seoul Metropolitan Government

2015. 10
I. Migrant Policy In Korea

1. Migration trends and challenges in Korea

2. Immigration policy in Korea
The myth of pure-blooded nationalism in Korea began to spread as defensive nationalism to protect the country’s identity in the late 19th century and early 20th century due to foreign invasions. (Ethnic Nationalism in Korea, Stanford University Press)

The fantasy of a homogenous nation should be scrapped in order to allow a flourishing multi-ethnic society. (Korea Times).
Korean Migration Trends:
from Migrant-Sending to Receiving Country

1. **1960s ~1990s**
   - Nurses, miners to West Germany
   - Construction workers to the Middle East
   - Permanent emigrants to USA, Canada, Australia etc.

2. **1990 ~ 2003**
   - Industrial Technical Trainee System (ITTS)
   - Beginning of Marriage Immigrants from China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Mongolia, Cambodia etc.

3. **2004 ~present**
   - Employment Permit System (EPS)
   - Increasing Marriage Immigrants
   - Increasing Foreign Students

**1987 Labor Movement; 1986 Asian Games & 1988 Olympic Games**
- increased wage, labor shortage of 3D industry (Manufacture/Construction/Care Service)
- influx of migrant laborers as temporary migrants

**Low fertility rate, son preference, gender imbalance**
- lack of marriageable brides in domestic marriage market, especially in the countryside
- influx of marriage migrants as permanent migrants
Korean Permanent Emigrants to Other Countries (1962-2013)
Korea’s Multicultural Era: the Number of Foreign Residents

- Total Number (2014.12): 1,741,919 persons
- 2.3 fold increase between 2004~2014
- % of total population: 2004 1.6% ➔ 2015 3.4%

(Foreign Residents increased)

(Unit: 10,000 persons)
Composition of Foreign Population

Workers + Marriage Migrants + Ethnic Koreans with foreign nationals

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Skilled Workers</td>
<td>173,549</td>
<td>231,773</td>
<td>442,677</td>
<td>511,249</td>
<td>511,160</td>
<td>513,621</td>
<td>547,324</td>
<td>473,981</td>
<td>499,036</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled Workers</td>
<td>24,785</td>
<td>29,011</td>
<td>33,502</td>
<td>37,304</td>
<td>40,698</td>
<td>43,608</td>
<td>47,095</td>
<td>50,063</td>
<td>49,706</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage Migrants</td>
<td>75,011</td>
<td>93,785</td>
<td>110,362</td>
<td>122,552</td>
<td>125,087</td>
<td>141,654</td>
<td>144,681</td>
<td>148,498</td>
<td>117,007</td>
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<td>Intl. students</td>
<td>24,797</td>
<td>38,649</td>
<td>56,006</td>
<td>71,531</td>
<td>80,985</td>
<td>87,480</td>
<td>88,468</td>
<td>84,711</td>
<td>85,923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>449,325</td>
<td>516,931</td>
<td>423,726</td>
<td>406,230</td>
<td>410,547</td>
<td>475,052</td>
<td>567,509</td>
<td>687,850</td>
<td>824,362</td>
<td>52.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>747,467</td>
<td>910,149</td>
<td>1,066,273</td>
<td>1,148,866</td>
<td>1,168,477</td>
<td>1,261,415</td>
<td>1,395,077</td>
<td>1,445,103</td>
<td>1,576,034</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Skilled migrant=From E1(Professor) to E7(Special activity)
Low Skilled Migrant Worker=E8(Trainee), E9(Non professional occupation), E10(Vessel Crew), H2(Working Visit)

Source: KIS
Foreign Residents by Nationality (2005-2013)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Korean-Chinese</td>
<td>167,589</td>
<td>236,854</td>
<td>328,621</td>
<td>376,563</td>
<td>377,560</td>
<td>409,079</td>
<td>470,570</td>
<td>447,877</td>
<td>497,989</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>114,441</td>
<td>145,383</td>
<td>174,806</td>
<td>179,954</td>
<td>177,522</td>
<td>199,802</td>
<td>207,384</td>
<td>250,567</td>
<td>280,124</td>
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<td>America</td>
<td>103,029</td>
<td>108,091</td>
<td>112,268</td>
<td>117,986</td>
<td>122,659</td>
<td>127,140</td>
<td>132,133</td>
<td>130,562</td>
<td>134,711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>38,902</td>
<td>54,698</td>
<td>71,074</td>
<td>84,763</td>
<td>90,931</td>
<td>103,306</td>
<td>116,219</td>
<td>120,254</td>
<td>120,069</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>39,410</td>
<td>43,207</td>
<td>41,053</td>
<td>51,763</td>
<td>47,718</td>
<td>48,905</td>
<td>58,169</td>
<td>57,174</td>
<td>56,081</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>38,057</td>
<td>48,164</td>
<td>50,873</td>
<td>46,894</td>
<td>45,913</td>
<td>47,241</td>
<td>47,542</td>
<td>42,219</td>
<td>47,514</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>246,039</td>
<td>273,752</td>
<td>287,578</td>
<td>300,943</td>
<td>306,174</td>
<td>325,942</td>
<td>363,060</td>
<td>396,450</td>
<td>439,546</td>
<td>27.9</td>
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<td>1,445,103</td>
<td>1,576,034</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History of Korean Immigration policy:

- **Short And Dynamic**

### Immigration Policy Changes in Korea

#### Stage 1
- **Border Control Policy (~1990)**
  - Korean overseas workers, Korean emigrants management

#### Stage 2
- **Foreign Labor Utilization Policy (1991~present)**
  - Ethnic Koreans with foreign nationalities: Working Visit (Visa) System (WVS)

#### Stage 3
- **Multicultural Policy/Immigrant Integration Policy (2006~present)**
  - Marriage migrants and their children (multicultural family)
  - North Korean defectors
Korean Diverse Policy Challenges
Arising as Immigration Increases

(By IOM Migration Research & Training Center)

- Drawing public consensus
- Integrating and educating the children of immigrants
- Utilizing immigration policy to solve population problems
- Attracting skilled migrants & international students
- Promoting flow of low-skilled migrants and effectively monitoring irregular migrant workers
- Developing more concrete migration policies based on international cooperation
II. Seoul's Migrant Policy

1. Background of “Dagachi” PLAN

2. Process of “Dagachi” PLAN by Governance
Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:
Increasing Foreign Resident

Foreign residents by nationality

- 2007: 207,417
- 2010: 336,221
- 2014: 457,806

Types of foreign residents

- Others: 26%
- Migrant workers: 25.1%
- Overseas Koreans: 23%
- Children with immigrant background: 7%
- Marriage migrants: 12%
- Foreign Students: 7%

Largest social groups: others, migrants workers, overseas Koreans
Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:

Two Sides Of Seoul

Seoul is ranked 6th in the world as a Global Power City*

44% of Koreans do not like migrants as neighbor
(World Value Survey, 2010–2014)

- 6th high percentage of 59 countries

About 75.7% of foreign residents say they have experienced discrimination
- Workplace > Hospital > Public transportation

About 83% of those from multicultural families say they have difficulty adapting to life in Korea
- Economy > Loneliness > Cultural Differences

*Ranking by the Mori Memorial Foundation
Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:

Ineffective Previous Foreign Resident Policy Initiatives

- Enforced with lack of multicultural vision

- Considered to be a sub-item of a strategy for building Seoul’s competitiveness as a global city

- Insufficient to enhance the quality of life for foreign residents and promote cultural diversity
### Change in foreign resident–related policies

|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Boosting global urban competitiveness by promoting foreign residents’ convenience in everyday life | Boosting urban competitiveness  
Enhancing the quality of foreign residents’ lives |
| Construction of infrastructure                                            | More efficient operation of extensive infrastructure                     |
| Centered on foreign residents from OECD countries                        | Extension to immigrants from non–OECD countries                            |
| Seoul Metropolitan Government–led top–down policy                         | Strengthening collaboration between Seoul City, civic groups, and organizations representing foreign residents |
| Selectively promoting particular migrant groups                           | Foreign resident policy oriented towards universal human rights           |
Process of “Dagachi” PLAN:
Listening to their opinions And Solving problems together

Listen to opinions on a total of 52 occasions

Seoul Town Meeting
2013.6~

Public hearings
2013.12

Academic research
2013.4~

Meetings concerning foreign resident policy
2013.12

Meetings by nationality and target / Task force meetings
2013.2~4

Announcement of the Dagachi Seoul Master Plan
2014.4
Process of “Dagachi” PLAN:
Establishing a philosophy and vision for our multicultural era

Seoul, a multicultural city where locals and international residents share everything

Dagachi Seoul Master Plan

ADVOCATING HUMAN RIGHTS
A cosmopolitan city equipped with a social safety network, ensuring no discrimination

CULTURAL DIVERSITY
An advanced multicultural city characterized by cultural diversity and people’s participation

SHARING GROWTH
A city of shared growth where all citizens share the fruits of growth as well as social responsibilities and obligations

BOLSTERING CAPABILITIES
A highly competitive city where the beneficiaries of benefits are encouraged to become contributors
Process of “Dagachi” PLAN:
Pursuing 30 core programs comprising 100 projects in 4 areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advocating Human Rights</th>
<th>Cultural Diversity</th>
<th>Sharing Growth</th>
<th>Bolstering Capabilities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 core program</td>
<td>6 core program</td>
<td>7 core program</td>
<td>11 core program</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Advocating Human Rights**
1. Launch of human rights team for international residents
2. Installation of shelters for foreign residents
3. Operation of Seoul Communication Supporters
4. Interpretation/translation service for legal matters
5. Multicultural sensitivity education for public officials
6. Campaign to improve local residents’ perception of foreign residents

**Cultural Diversity**
1. Launch of meetings for representatives of foreign residents
2. Selection of exemplary foreign residents
3. Establishment of an integrated culture center
4. Designation of ‘Foreign Residents Month’ by country
5. Registration of preliminary non-profit organizations
6. Launch of a global volunteers

**Sharing Growth**
1. Launch of the Global Center-2 in southwest of Seoul
2. Innovative improvement in operation of support facilities for foreign residents
3. Support for outbound remittance and currency exchange
4. Operation of a session for coaching tips on being a Seoul citizen
5. Strengthening tax payment obligations
6. Fee-based service for foreign residents

**Bolstering Capabilities**
1. Job Expos for foreign residents
2. Holding startup job fairs for foreign residents
3. Establishment of a support center for foreign students
4. Provision of a professional job-seeking service for foreign residents married to Koreans
5. Scholarship funds for marriage migrants and their children
6. Finding jobs for children with immigrant backgrounds

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18
Process of “Dagachi” PLAN:
Vision which can be realized Only by Working Together

Dagachi Seoul Master Plan

- Seoul government
- Foreign residents
- Businesses
- Central government
- District office
- Support facilities
- Meetings representatives of foreign residents
- Civic organizations
- Schools
- Voluntary workers
Process of policy making & modifying

Meeting Representatives of foreign residents

- open recruitment & selection
- 45 foreign resident representatives

Foreign residents

Central government

Seoul government

Support facilities

Foreign residents & multicultural family support meeting

Vice Mayor of Seoul
- Immigration office
- Education office
- Expats support centers
- Foreign residents
- Honorary vice mayor (foreigner)

Seoul Metropolitan Government
- Universities in Seoul
- Businesses
- Foreign student communities

Seoul Town Meeting with Mayor

Inter–district meeting to address Korean Chinese Issue

- Municipal lawmakers, head of district offices
- Chief of police
- Immigration office
- Vice mayor of Seoul
- Education office
- Korean Chinese community leaders
43 support centers

- Global Center(3)
- Global village Center(7)
- Global Business Center(2)
- Seoul Global culture Center(1)
- Migrant worker Center(6)
- Multicultural Family Support Center(24)

Counseling service
- Labor issue, education, housing, medical, etc.
- Driver’s license, finance, consumer counseling, etc.

On-site consulting Service
- Counselors makes visits to foreigner-dense areas

Business Support
- Business incubating service, start-up counseling, Job fairs for expats, etc.

Cultural Exchange
- Cultural experience programs, global concert, foreigners’ flea market, volunteer service, etc.

Multilingual Service
- 10 service languages (English, Chinese, Thai, Mongolian, Japanese, etc.)

Education Service
- Korean class, Bilingual education for migrants’ children, vocational education, etc.

2 private organization
7 welfare organization
8 religious organization
12 educational groups

The Seoul Global Center has answers to all the questions international residents have about living in Seoul.
IOM SEOUL TO LEAD INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY CAMPAIGN IN ROK WITH THE CITY OF SEOUL

Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK) – IOM Seoul, Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG), and ROK NGO Global Village will begin a weeklong International Migrants Day campaign, from 18 December to 25 December 2014, in Seoul Plaza.

The goal of the International Migrants Day campaign in ROK is to promote a positive public perception of international migrants by highlighting their significant contributions to societies around the world.

The two main themes of the campaign, “Migrants Contribute” and “MigrationMeans,” have come from two global campaigns initiated by IOM in 2013 and 2014 respectively, in an effort to raise awareness of how migrants contribute to societies and that there are many different reasons for migration. Mayor of Seoul Park Won-soon has participated in both the Migrants Contribute campaign to show his support for IOM and to the campaign. He said that to him migration means hoping together. “Many people move to Seoul hoping for a better life and more opportunities. It is one of Seoul city’s priorities to hope together with its 400,000 migrants so that their hopes can come true,” he added.
“I feel lucky to have a job. Maybe this way I can pay back what I received from all the kind people in Korea who have helped me.”

“I didn’t know a small advertisement would change my life forever,” said Pham Thi Quynh Hoa, 34, a marriage migrant who moved from Hanoi, Vietnam to Seoul, Republic of Korea. Quynh Hoa works as a manager at the Multiculturalism Division of Seoul City Hall, “I feel lucky to have a job that I can perform better than the locals”. A wife and mother of two, Quynh Hoa moved to Seoul from Hanoi ten years ago to be with her Korean husband. Quynh Hoa started her Masters’ degree at Seoul National University with a Korean government scholarship the year she moved to Seoul. Luckily, the university allowed the couple to live in one of the family residences at the university. “It was a huge financial relief for us, because private housing in Seoul is extremely expensive.” After living in student accommodations for eight years, the family moved to an apartment near the university in 2012. This is

Quynh Hoa

Current Country: Republic of Korea
Country of Origin: Vietnam
Continuing to pursue “Dagachi” policies with firm determination!

Making Seoul a multicultural city where multiple perspectives are valued, and everyone is happy (dagachi)

Thank you